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HUCKLEBERRY
CORDIAL

The Great Southern Remedy for all
BOWEL TROUBLES
AND CHILDREN TEETHING.

There are very few who do not know of this
little huckleberry cordial of our mountain
and hills. But very few realize the fact that
this little huckleberry, which so many of us
have eaten in most every shape, there is a prin-
ciple in it having a wonderful effect on the
bowels. Dr. Bigger's Huckleberry Cordial is
the only southern remedy that restores the
little one teething, and cures Diarrhea,
Biliousness and Cramp Colic.

When it is considered that at this season
of the year sudden and dangerous attacks of
the bowels are so frequent, and we have of many
years been offering a physician can be
called in to treat the child, and the mother
must provide themselves with some
remedy to relieve a dose of which will relieve the
pain and save much anxiety. Dr. Bigger's
Huckleberry Cordial is a simple remedy which
any child is pleased to take.

Price, 50 cents a bottle. Manufactured by
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum
and Mustard will cure Croup, Croup and
Croup. Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. P. Campbell,
DENTIST,
HOPKINSVILLE, - - KY.
Office over M. Frankel & Sons'.

HENRY & PAYNE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Rear Room over Plaster's Bank.
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
(17 Jan 1-88)

G. E. Medley,
DENTIST.
Hopkinsville, Ky.
Having bought Dr. R. R. Bourne's
office will be in the future over M. Frankel &
H. E. MEDLEY.

BREATHITT & STITES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
HOPKINSVILLE, - - KY.
Office—No. 44 North Main Street.
Feb. 1-88.

FOR

Man and Beast.

Mustang Liniment is older than
most men, and used more and
more every year.

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty.
Many a lady owes her fresh-
ness to it, who would rather
not tell, and you can't tell.

DIAMOND MINES.

The Dangerous Process by Which the
Priceless Gems Are Obtained.

The famous diamond fields near Kim-
berly, South Africa, comprise four fa-
mous mines. They are now easily
reached because of the extension of the
railroad from Cape Town to Kimberly,
and a correspondent, who has recently
been over the ground, thus describes
the process by which the valuable gems
are obtained: The soil, he says, in
which the diamonds are found in these
mines is called in miner's phrase "blue,"
from its color, and I have never heard
that geologists or mineralogists have
attempted to give it a scientific name.
This blue appears to be a tough dry
mud of volcanic origin, sometimes
hardened into absolute rock. It is
blasted by dynamite and drawn to the
surface by aerial tramways, and then
carried to the depositing floors; for so
tenacious is the "blue" that it requires
to be weathered for from three to twelve
months before it will give up its treas-
ure, and finally washed and sorted.

Let us accompany it through the
whole process. The courtesy of the
manager of a mining company places
every thing at the disposal of the vis-
itor, and after inspecting the engine-
house and the powerful hauling-engines
you take your seat in an iron truck,
which travels on small wheels along the
aerial tramway. An electric bell
sounds in the engine house, and you
begin to descend, not without an uneasy
glance into the abyss beneath, and some
envy of the nerve of your guide, a smart
young Englishman, who sits on the
frame of the truck, with his legs danc-
ing in space, and avails himself of the
momentary rest to fill and light his
pipe. The heavy steel ropes on which
your carriage travels are firmly an-
chored in the floor of the mine, and you
arrive in safety at the bottom.

No sooner have you quitted your convey-
ance than another truck, filled with
blues, runs up on rails and is tipped into
it, when it again ascends; and so the
work goes on. The scene at the bottom
of the mine is remarkable. Scattered
over the irregular surface are, perhaps,
two thousand Kaffirs, well-made men,
stark naked and black as ebony. These
men drill the blasting holes under the
orders of white miners, work out the
loosened ground with pick and shovel,
and then tip the trucks, take up and re-
lay the tramways as the levels alter, and
do all the hard work under white over-
seers, who are directed by the claim man-
ager. To a stranger the scene is weird
and repulsive. The noise of the pump-
ing engines, the resounding blows of the
heavy hammers on the steel drills, the
jarring noise of the iron trucks and their
tipping, and the wild appearance and
unearthly shouts of the perspiring
Kaffirs, all combine to make a scene of
a long and gloomy, and half with
inward joy the sound of the bell above,
which proclaims that the day's work is
done. The ascending trucks now carry
up the white overseers and officials,
while the Kaffirs, swarming like black
up precipitous paths and hanging lad-
ders, and in a few minutes the mine is
silent, and apparently deserted. Then
the bell rings again, giving the signal
to fire the blasts, and solitary figures,
white and black, and with their tools
with tiny sparks, and then making for
the appointed shelter place. A few
minutes more and the cannonade be-
gins. The explosions shake the solid
ground on which you stand. The blue
flies into the air or falls in a shower
of huge slices of dangerous "reef," or
wall, come down with thundering noise.
Then once more all is still. The smoke
clears away, the dust settles, and again
the bell rings, and the "night shift" of
miners and Kaffirs go swarming down
to their work. The blasting takes place
at six and twelve o'clock, and the roar
from the four mines at midnight can
be heard for many miles around.

The leaving of the mine, a word
should be said about the terrible dan-
ger of the work. On an average twenty
men are killed every month, chiefly by
sudden falls of treacherous blue or
crumbling shale. Only a week or two
ago a mass of at least two hundred
thousand tons fell suddenly from the
north wall of the Dutoitspan mine. For-
tunately, it was during the dinner hour,
when but few were in the mine, but
twelve Kaffirs were instantly buried
alive, and a still more horrible acci-
dent fell eight Europeans who were taking
their midday meal in the engine-house,
which was overwhelmed by the falling
ground, so that the poor fellows, when
their bodies were dug out, were found
to have been sealed by the oceanic
steam, while the roof of the building,
though crushed down upon them, had
prolonged their agonies by preventing
the contact of the earth.

The mines are, for the purpose of
safety, under the control of the Govern-
ment inspectors, whose powers, how-
ever, are far too limited, and some
measures will have to be taken for the
better protection of the workmen. For
the prevention of their ailments, infer-
se each mine has a mining board com-
posed of claim-holders, who assess the
value of the claims periodically and
levy rates, which are expended in pump-
ing out the water, removing dangerous
reefs, sanitary arrangements, the
searching system and other public mat-
ters. The searching system requires
a word of explanation. The natives
going to work pass through the search-
house, on the bank, where in warm
weather they leave their clothes. On leav-
ing work they again pass through the
search-houses and are searched, after
which they resume their garments. The
system is a farce, and thefts of di-
amonds are constantly effected. The
white employees are not searched. An
attempt to do in 1884 led to serious
riots and some bloodshed, and though
the workmen were beaten, the mining
companies have not since then attempt-
ed to enforce the searching rules against
them.—London Standard.

Setting Out Young Trees.

Do not buy trees over one year old,
and do not unpack them till you are
ready to put them in the ground.
When they arrive, dig out a place for
them, make it large enough to hold
the roots well when they are spread
out. Cut off all broken or injured roots,
and trim up the young tops. Spread
the roots out and do not bunch them,
and be sure that the tree is planted
deep. No manure should be used, but
the top soil should be packed around
the roots and pressed firmly upon them,
the subsoil thrown on the surface of the
ground around the young tree. If nec-
essary a stake may be driven by the
tree to support it, but if plenty of room
be allowed for spreading out the roots,
and the earth well packed over them,
stakes will not be required.—Farm,
Field and Stockman.

A popular tree in Wilkes County,
Ga., is twenty-seven feet in circumfer-
ence. The first synd ever held in the
State convened under its shade in 1790.
—Chicago Sun.

BIG ATTRACTIONS AT THE

Old Reliable!
DRY GOODS

—AND—
CLOTHING
EMPORIUMS

—OF—
M. Frankel & Sons,
who keep up their end of town against
ALL COMERS.

Summer Necessities in every kind of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,
At figures that discount all Bankrupt and shelf-worn stocks and so-called
cheap store prices and all this in

New, Fresh, Clean and Desirable Goods.

We take this method of extending our sincere thanks to our many friends
and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us for the past 26
years. We have, since our establishment in this city in 1860, tried our ut-
most to gain the confidence of the people, by giving them

Good, Honest, Serviceable Goods

for LESS MONEY than they could be bought elsewhere, and by making
plain and true statements and representations in offering these goods.

It needs no explanation from us to show how our goods and prices have
been appreciated. Our business has continually improved; our customers
have grown more, year by year, consequently we have been forced to carry a

LARGER STOCK

from time to time, until we now carry the largest and best selected stock of

**Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Furnishing Goods,
TRUNKS AND VALISES**

—in Hopkinsville. Our two Store Rooms,—

NOS. 13 AND 15 SOUTH MAIN STREET,

are packed with the above mentioned goods. We carry no shoddy or trashy
goods, but sell you good, durable goods, at same prices that you pay for
trashy goods. We have often been asked, "Why don't you handle common
goods?" Our answer is invariably that we find it pays to handle nothing
but first-class goods, and when people want good goods they come to us, and
if they try them once they never fail to try them again; while on the other
hand should we sell a customer an inferior article we would not be very apt
to see him again. It is our aim to gain customers and retain them. Our
calculation is to sell often at a small margin, which is more profitable than
selling a customer once at large margin and not selling him again.

We offer this month, (June) only,
GREAT BARGAINS,

our entire stock at such Low Prices that
you will be astonished.

We will not endeavor to quote prices for our competitors to copy after;
but ask you to call at our

Mammoth Store Rooms,

Where you can see the goods, examine them closely and see for yourself
that they are as we say

GREAT BARGAINS.

We will not offer you as an inducement, a few Calicoes, Domestic,
Lawn, &c., at cost, but every article in our house will go far below its
value. We have determined to maintain our reputation for

The Original and Only

"LEADERS OF LOW PRICES"

Which we established more than 25 years ago. Our Stock comprises every-
thing in the way of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

Laces, Trimmings, White Goods, Box Suits More Than 50 Styles,

Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Notions, &c., Fancy Goods of all kinds.

Ladies' Shoes, Slippers, Parasols, Fans, the largest stock in the city, consist-
ing of more than 100 styles. Clothing, Men's wear of every description.

We do not ask you to buy a Single Dollar worth of Goods from us un-
til you price elsewhere, then we feel confident, you will be very much aston-
ished at our extreme Low Prices. Good honest goods and fair dealing, has
placed us in the lead, and we intend to continue the gain we have been going
for so many years and allow none to pass us. Remember we have been
your friends and hope to continue so. We shall in the future as in the past,
offer you nothing unless we can recommend it. A child of 5 years can
trade with us with as much confidence as a grown person, and will be treat-
ed just the same. Notwithstanding, we have reduced the prices considera-
bly in our

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

We will continue to give a First-Class Waterbury Watch and Chain with
every purchase of \$15.00 or more for CASH in this department. Again
thank the Public for their liberal patronage in the past and soliciting a
continuance, we remain,

THE ORIGINAL LEADERS OF LOW PRICES,

M. FRANKEL & SONS.

—A young girl in New York is a suc-
cessful and skillful locksmith.

PRAIRIE SOILS.

How They Can Be Improved by the Cul-
tivation of Grasses and Clovers.

The native grass that covers the prair-
ies in these portions of the West where
there is considerable rain-fall affords
excellent food for stock during several
months of the year. It does not, how-
ever, spring up sufficiently early in the
season to afford good food when ani-
mals are first turned out to graze. It
is also likely to become thin after it has
been eaten off close for several years.
Many farmers who desire better pastur-
age than that afforded by native prairie
grass break the soil, and after raising
flax, corn and small grain on the land
a few years, seed it down to mixed
grasses and clover. These are cut and
cured for hay till most of the clover
and timothy disappear, when the land
is devoted to grazing purposes. It
takes several years to obtain good pa-
ture in this way and calls for a large
expenditure of time and money. If the
land is nearly level and the soil of the
land is rich, an excellent pasture may
be obtained by sowing the native soil
and introducing a mixture of improved
grasses and clovers, and by giving it
an occasional top-dressing it may be
kept productive for many years.

A more economical method of obtain-
ing a good pasture, however, is to in-
troduce the improved grasses and
clovers on the native soil. The labor
required to effect this change is small
and the outlay of money is confined to
the seed selected for the purpose. The
heat will destroy the roots of the native
grasses that are near the surface of the
ground, and thereby leave a piece in
which the seed can germinate. A scar-
ifier or harrow can be employed to good
advantage to break the soil sufficiently
to afford the seed to rest on mellow
soil. But a small amount of earth is
necessary to cover the seed, and it
should not be buried deeply. The seed
may be sown on the surface of the
ground and the first rain will wash
a sufficient amount of soil over to
afford the best conditions to secure
germination. A very loose soil is un-
favorable to the germination of small
seeds.

The grasses and clovers to be intro-
duced on a native prairie soil should be
selected with reference to the character
of the soil and the elevation of the sur-
face. If the soil is of nearly uniform
quality and the surface nearly flat, a
mixture of timothy, red-top, orchard
and blue grass, with common red
and Alsike clover, will insure a most
valuable assortment of forage plants. If
there is a variety of soils, however, part
of the land is much higher and drier
than others, it is best to try and intro-
duce the kind of grass and clover that
will succeed best on each kind of land.
Red-top and Alsike grass do ex-
ceedingly well on somewhat moist soils,
but they are entirely unsuited to soils
that are high and dry. Red-top will
grow in dry soils and on elevated pos-
itions, but it will have scanty foliage,
while Alsike clover is very hardy and
endures a severe winter. Alsike, or
Swedish clover, is most suit-
able for tolerably moist land, and it is
a very valuable plant to raise in pas-
tures. It will remain in the soil much
longer than common red clover and
will afford better food for stock.

Blue grass has no superior for land
abounding in lime, and which is mod-
erately dry. It requires several years,
however, for the plants to become of a
size to occupy the land even when com-
monly sown. Alsike clover, when in-
troduced, however, it will remain in the
ground for an unlimited time, and will
afford more food every year. Orchard
grass is very valuable for a pasture.
It is very early in the spring, and will
stand constant feeding without injury,
will produce more food than any other
fodder plant that requires no cultiva-
tion, and is preferred by all kinds of
stock. It is well adapted to soil, but
not adapted to land that is very
moist or very dry. It is not a good
grass to introduce on land that is likely
to be required for cultivation, as its
nature is to form hocks and to make
a soil very hard to work. It is very
hard to break. When inverted the plow
it does not decompose like the sod formed
by the roots of most grasses. Timothy,
especially when mixed with other
grasses, makes an excellent fodder
plant, which springs up early in the
season. As the seed is much cheaper
than that of orchard or blue grass, it
can be introduced at a comparatively
small expense.

White clover is a very valuable plant
for a pasture, especially one in which
sheep are kept. As the seed is expen-
sive, few farmers can afford to sow
much of it. It is desirable to make
a little go a long way. It is a good plan
to sow a small amount of seed in a few
suitable places and to allow the plants
raised to spread over the adjacent
ground, as they will by means of their
creeping branches. If the droppings
of cattle be broken up early in the spring
and scattered about, a pinch of white
clover seed can be planted on the
ground that was covered by them and
a good stand be obtained. The grass
roots that were covered by the dung
will be likely to be killed, while the
plants will be very rich. The plants pro-
duced on a piece of land a foot in di-
ameter will in a few years extend over
a large space. In introducing grasses
and clovers into the native soil it is best
to commence on a sterile farm, from which
the prevailing wind comes, as it will
aid in scattering seeds, when the plants
are old enough to produce them, over
the rest of the pasture land. Red-top
and blue grass furnish it. If they are
sown in a large amount of seed which
is scattered by the wind over land in
the vicinity.—Chicago Times.

Sunflower Seed for Fowls.

I grow sunflower seed for chickens,
and find it excellent, in fact the best
thing we have tried. I mix two quarts
of the seed with six quarts of oats,
shelled corn, or any small grain. If
the fowls are housed, spread litter on
the floor, and scatter the seed among it
to give them exercise in picking it
out, and that each may get a proper
share. This amount is given to twenty-
five fowls twice a week. We gather the
sunflower heads in a wash tub, spread
them in the sun to dry, and shell them
on a dry day by beating with a stick. If
some of the heads are a little green,
scratch the seeds out with a cur-
comb. Once planted, sunflowers re-
stock themselves by what seed will natu-
rally scatter upon the ground. If it is
desired to rid a plot of them, let the
fowls run on the patch, and they will
pull them up, scratching for the seed.
—Cor. Prairie Farmer.

—A young girl in New York is a suc-
cessful and skillful locksmith.

PITH AND POINT

—At some of the afternoon "tea"
not too far from the House of Cor-
rection twenty-three times is not
ashamed of his convictions.—Chicago
Journal.

—It may be supposed that the man
who has been sent to the House of Cor-
rection twenty-three times is not
ashamed of his convictions.—Chicago
Journal.

—Courtships are often carried on in
poetry, according to an English writer.
And in this relation we may remark
there is a great deal of bad poetry.—N.
Y. Graphic.

—In China the fee for medical atten-
dances is from five to ten cents a visit.
The Chinese are an intelligent people.
They always pay exactly what a thing
is worth.—N. Y. Graphic.

—Father (to spendrift son)—Yes,
my dear boy, nothing would give me
greater pleasure than to pay off your
debts for you. The only question is,
who's going to pay mine?

—A good deal is being said lately
about the ability of young wives to
cook. The ability of young husbands
to provide them with something to cook
ought not to be entirely left out of the
question.—Philadelphia Call.

—The editor of the Desert News,
Salt Lake, is in jail for supporting four
wives. We will guarantee the payment
of his fine if he will give it away. Just
let the profession know how he sup-
ports four on one paper.—San Fran-
cisco Alta.

It is a question for the matama-
ticians to solve how much time two
women save who risk their lives run-
ning across the street in front of a horse
car and then have to stand and wait for
the other woman to get across the street.
—Somerville Journal.

—There was a man, once on a time,
who thought him wondrous wise. He
swore by all the fabled gods he'd never
admitted. But the gods were adver-
sely and long, and thereby hangs a tale.
The ad was set in nonpareil, and headed
"Sherid's Sale."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

—"Say, Mr. Gogglescope, what do
you come to our house so often for?"
Gogglescope (patronizingly). "Now,
Tommy, you must ask your sister Clara
that, when she comes into the parlor—
just ask her."—Well, I did, and she
said she'd be blest if she knew.—Es-
change.

—Bertie, aged nine, is a great ad-
mirer of athletic sports. His cousin
Lizzie, being asked to enter the mat-
rimonial state, a family council was held
upon the subject. Everything had
been satisfactorily settled except the
gloves, upon which quite a discussion
arose. Bertie finally being appealed to
to settle the matter, he said, "If he
prompt and emphatic response: "Get
boxing gloves!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

CHANGE OF WORK.

A Very Satisfactory and Beneficial Form
of Recreation.

Change of work is one form of re-
creation, because, it may be presumed,
new employment occupies a different
portion of the brain, and the one that
has worked occupies rest. Monotony of
occupation is always irksome, no doubt
because certain portions of the brain are
exclusively occupied. A hard-worked
man should think no form of recreation
beneath his notice; he is fortunate if he
has a really satisfactory hobby or two.
Talleyrand's prognostication of the kind
of old age that awaited the man who did
nothing but work, is full of truth, if he
applied to amusements and hobbies in
general. Perhaps his author would
scarcely have recommended what an
old man had been able to force the
bewilderingly magnificent, which have
been made in the way of playing the
game. In this, as in other things, the
tendency is to turn play into work.
Let us hope, however, that some of our
simpler forms of recreation may
be permitted to survive at least
for our time. Books remain,
and we may be thankful for the
stock we already possess. Reading offers
the most available means of recreation.
Dean Hook's practice in this respectable
is worthy of adoption. He tells us him-
self that he always had a novel in hand.
It lasted him a long time, "but when a
man has much to do a little time thus
spent does the mind good." Books,
however, which are suited to the oc-
casion, as Bulwer tells us, "when taken
indiscriminately they are no cure for the
diseases and afflictions of the mind.
There is a world of science necessary in
the taking of them. I have known some
people in great sorrow fly to a novel or
the last light book in fashion. One
might as well take a rose-draught for
the plague. Light reading does not do
when the heart is really heavy." By all
means let the recreation be suited to the
tastes of the individual and adapted
to his condition. When a man over
sixty, and who leads a sedentary life, sud-
denly and vehemently takes to trieying
he may feel pretty sure that he has
failed to catch the meaning of the term
"recreation," and that a very different
pursuit will certainly develop itself.—
Fortnightly Review.

FORGOT HIMSELF.

The Difference Between Theoretical
Knowledge and Practical Efficiency.

The adage, "It's easier said than
done," is only a variation on what we
are constantly observing in life of the
difference between theory and practice.
We may be fully equipped with a theory,
and ever ready glibly to expound it,
putting when the occasion arises for
it into practice we forget all
about it.

The teacher of chemistry in a large
public school was speaking to his class
of the properties of a particular acid.
In one hand he held a glass vessel filled
with the acid in question; in the other
he held a stick of chalk with which he
had just been writing a chemical formula
on the blackboard.

"By the way," he said, addressing his
class, "I may remark here, that should
any of you by accident spill any of this
acid on your hands, I should advise you
not to give way to the very natural im-
pulse to rub it off with your pocket-
handkerchief. Take a piece of chalk in-
stead and rub it over the wet surface,
and the chalk will neutralize the effects
of the acid."

Just then, by an accidental movement,
he spilled the acid on his own hand.
Quick as a shot he dropped the piece of
chalk which he held in his hand, pulled
out his pocket-handkerchief and began
rubbing the injured hand vigorously.
Everybody who was present laughed at
this unexpected application of theo-
retical knowledge; and after a bewildered
glance round the room the teacher
laughed too. The demonstration of the
difference between theoretical knowledge
and practical efficiency was complete.
—Youth's Companion.

U. R. Right!

WHEN YOU RESOLVE TO CALL ON
JNO. T. WRIGHT FOR

New Goods,

For he now has on hand a brand new and complete stock of

SUMMER SUITS,

New Style Hats,

Norfolk Jackets,

Nobby Neckwear

—And the Latest thing out in every article of—

CLOTHING

TO BE FOUND IN A

GENTS' FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Gents' Clothing,

MY STOCK OF CLOTHING

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Examine my stock
Before making purchases elsewhere.

I am making it to the interest of the trade to call and
I can make it to the interest of the trade to call and

Latest Novelties.

I have knocked the bottom out of prices on goods, and if you want anything in my line from a
Collar-Button to a New Spring Suit, do not buy until you have inspected my stock.

Remember My Motto - "Wright Wrongs No One."

JNO. T. WRIGHT,

NO. 1 SOUTH MAIN STREET,

HOPKINSVILLE, - - - KY.

BRYANT

THE LOUISVILLE

STRATTON

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Cor. Third and Jefferson Sts., Louisville, Ky.

BOOK-KEEPING, BANKING, PENMANSHIP,

SHORT-HAND, TYPE-WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.

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